GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1103
ANSWERED ON:22.07.2016
Cancer Cases
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady increase in cancer cases in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases reported and deaths occurred in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to find the prime reasons causing cancer and for prevention of cancer and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether most of the cancer patients come to know about their disease only at the end stage of their disease reducing the chances of their survival; and

(d) if so, the action plan prepared by the Government for early detection of cancer especially among women by setting up of mammography units, comprehensive cancer control, enhancing the existing infrastructure for cancer treatment facilities in the country?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OFHEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a): Yes, there is an increase in cancer cases in country as per Indian Council of Medical Research's National cancer Registry data. The details of estimated number of new cancer patients and deaths due to cancer in various states /Union Territories (including State of Uttar Pradesh) for the last three years are given in Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 respectively.

(b) & (c): The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

As reported by ICMR, it is difficult to quantify the cases that can be prevented as cancer is a disease of multi factorial origin and could be due to various risk factors. However, increased access to vaccination for cancer preventable through vaccine such as Hepatitis B virus reduces the risk of hepatocellular cancer.

As reported by ICMR as per "Consolidated Report on Hospital Based Cancer Registry: 2012-14", it is estimated that approximately 17% patients report when the disease has spread throughout the body which is the end stage of disease.

The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of Cancer, correct and complete treatment.

(d): Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus of the programme is on Breast, Cervical and Oral Cancer.

Operational guidelines have been released for prevention, control and screening of Diabetes, Hypertension and common Cancer (Cervix, Breast and Oral) to the States for implementation. The screening includes screening for risk factors of these diseases. Such screening will also generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases. Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection of breast cancer

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness

for cancer.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. These institutions will mentor all Cancer related activities including prevention, awareness generation, research and treatment in their respective jurisdiction.

In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved and the work has started.